

走遍世界都市 Travel Across World Famous Cifics

李小川 主编

重庆大学出版社

英语阅读丛书

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《英语阅读丛书》编委会

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为了帮助不同是次的英语学习着,凡文章中的疑难单词 向子均在当页下端给予注释或翻译,免去了查阅词典的麻 饭。在得篇文章临,我们都站写了简短的中文导言,以便指 导读者更好地阅读。另外,硅篇文章均配有图片,栩栩如生

前 该泰永书面向初习言

外语是汲取人类一切进步文明成果和对外交流合作的 重要工具,一直受到各国的广泛重视。我国是世界上学英语 人数最多的国家,但我国外语教学"总的情况是不能令人满 意的,花的时间长,相对效果较差",这是我国外语教学的现 状。我们十几年的教学实践让我们清楚地看到了这样一个 严酷的现实:许多英语专业的学生经过十多年的学习仍看不 懂原著,不能与外国人进行正常交流,无法进行一般性学术 讨论,不能适应工作需要。而非英语专业的毕业生学习外语 几乎就是为了通过各种考试,很难用外语进行交流。造成这 样结果的原因除了教学观念落后,一切围绕课堂转,学习方 法枯燥乏味,缺乏一个适合中国人学习外语的教学模式,教 学管理体制僵化等外,还跟学生了解外国历史、社会文化、风 土人情、生活习性,接触原始真实材料不足等密切相关。

正因为如此,我们经过长时间的思考,并与多方英语教 育专家学者讨论,编辑了这套英语读物,旨在通过有趣的广 泛阅读,让读者在轻松愉悦的环境中学习英语,增长知识,了 解异域文件。丛书包括《走遍世界都市》、《情谊无价》、《社 会万花筒》、《善辩是才》、《知识是金》等。这些材料选材新 颖、广泛,融知识性、趣味性为一体,注重寓教于乐,有助于建 立一个英语学习新概念,全面提高学生的综合素质,适应我

国社会、经济、科技和文化发展的迫切需要。

为了帮助不同层次的英语学习者,凡文章中的疑难单词 和句子均在当页下端给予注释或翻译,免去了查阅词典的麻 烦。在每篇文章前,我们都编写了简短的中文导言,以便指 导读者更好地阅读。另外,每篇文章均配有图片,栩栩如生, 让人耳目一新。

该套从书面向初、中级英语水平的大学生和具有一定英 语基础的广大英语爱好者。

《英语阅读丛书》编委会 2005 年 9 月

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阿尔及利亚首都,最大城市。地中海的船业中 心,海盗的避风港。曾受法国殖民统治,独立后的阿 尔及尔仍留有明显的法国痕迹……



The Spanish seized Al-Jaza' ir in 1510, but in the city declared itself a part of the Ottoman Empire.

Capital and largest city of Algeria, situated on the narrow coastal plain between the Atlas mountains and the Mediterranean. Founded by Arabs AD 953, Algiers was taken by the Turks 1518, and by the French 1830. The old town is dominated by the Kasbah, the place and prison of the Turkish rulers. The new town, constructed under French rule, is in European style.

Capital and largest city of Algeria. The site of Algiers was originally occupied by a Phoenician trading post known as Icosium (according to legend it was founded by 20 companions of the mythical hero Hercules). In 146 B. C. Icosium became part of the Roman Empire, remaining so until it was conquered by the Vandals in the 5th century A.D. It was taken by the Byzantines in the 6th century, and then by the Arabs in the 7th century.

The Casbah of Algiers

The city of Al-Jaza' ir was built on the ruins of the ancient Roman city by the Berber ruler Bologhine Ibn Ziri in about 950 and soon became an important trading center. Until the 15th century the history of the city was linked to successive conquerors and their dynasties, including the Hafsids in the 13th and 15th centuries and the Merinids in the 14th century.

The Spanish seized Al-Jaza'ir in 1510, but in 1518 the city declared itself a part of the Ottoman Empire. Citizens sought out the noted pirate Barbarossa to drive the

Spanish out, and he finally wrested control of Al-Jaza'ir and the islands of Algiers (in the harbor) from them in 1529.

Pa-

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Al-Jaza' ir was named the capital city by the Ottoman sultan. A citadel and a defensive wall were erected, and the city became the bridgehead of the western Mediterranean, as well as the base of operations for Barbarossa and other "Barbary" pirates. For three centuries the city enjoyed great economic prosperity, due to its importance as a Mediterranean shipping center and to the pirates who called its harbor home.

It was not until the French conquered Al-Jaza'ir, on June 14, 1830, that the city ceased being a naval base for piracy. What was initially intended as a limited military occupation ended up lasting 132 years, until independence was gained in 1962. Throughout the French colonial period the city underwent dramatic changes. Its name was changed to Algiers (the French "translation" of the Arabic name). The Casbah walls were torn down and wide European-style boulevards replaced many of the city's winding streets and alleyways.

Algiers played an important role in World War II as the headquarters of De Gaulle's Free French Army, and remained an important operations center until the conclusion of the war. Following the war's end Algeria, like many colonial nations around the world, began stirring for independence. By 1956 an all-out war for independence was being fought, with much of the fighting occurring in Algiers (seat of the French colonial government). The battle finally ended in 1962 and Algeria became an independent nation, with Algiers as its capital.

Business center of "new" Algiers

The modern city of Algiers consists of two parts. The lower, French-built city, with wide boulevards and all the cultural trappings from colonialism (an opera house, theaters, museums, etc.), occupies the "lower part" of the city. The "new city" is also the site of many major educational institutions, including the University of Algiers.

The Casbah, or "old city," forms the upper part of the city, occupying a triangular area between the citadel^① and the seaside. Retaining much of its Turkish origins, the Casbah is replete with^② narrow and tortuous^③ streets and lanes, cut with stairs. Occasionally it opens up into urban squares, such as the Cheik Ben Badis, which is the center of the old city. Most of the city's impressive (and oldest) monuments and mosques are located within the Casbah, including the Great Mosque (11th—14th centuries), The Sidi Abd-al-Rahman Mosque (18th cen-

① citadel 城堡,要塞

② replete with 塞满

③ tortuous 曲折的 served bruchte anothen lamoloo ynam

semained an important operations center until the conclu-

tury), the Ketchaoua Mosque (18th-19th centuries) and the Dar Aziz Bent El Rey Palace (16th century).

Modern Algiers is the main Mediterranean ports of northwest Africa, making it a major shipping center and a principal Mediterranean refueling station. It has a major international airport and is the hub of a network of railways and roads.

Museums in Algiers

The National Museum of Antiquities houses antique mosaics, Roman glass work and Islamic works of art. An Ottoman palace built in 1570 now houses the Museum of Popular Arts and Traditions, which has on display indigenous arts and crafts, including carpets, jewelry, ceramics and furniture. The former president's palace is now the home of both the History Museum, which contains a display of Ottoman era swords and jewelry (among other items) and the Natural History Museum which contains displays on flora and fauna from around the world.

An impressive collection of indigenous artifacts from various regions of Algeria is housed in a Moorish-style mansion. The Bardo Museum also features exhibits on prehistoric findings and ethnography. The Jihad Museum, housed in a building directly beneath the Martyr's Monument, presents a historical exhibition of Algeria's struggle for independence.

a

Across the Plaza from the Jihad Museum is the War

Museum, which contains a number of objects from the same period as the Jihad's collection, including a genuine guillotine^① and a city plan of Algiers circa^② 1830.

European paintings as well as works of modern Algerian artists.

Museums in Algiers

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① guillotine 断头台

② circa 大约 ball od mon and od samoA

2. Amsterdam 阿硷斯特丹

歐洲最优秀的城市之一;美丽的乡村景色与繁华的城市文明相结合,阿姆斯特丹热情对待世界各地的来访者,尤其让年轻人留连忘返。仅"梵高艺术博物馆"就足以邀您到此一游……

una and galleries notably the Rijksmuseum, with its collection of seventeeath-contrary Dutch paintings, and the



① beguiling 消遣性的 ② youthful origination 以青年人为中心。 Capital of the Netherlands. Canals cut through the city link it with the North Sea and the Rhine, and as a port it is second only Rotterdam. There is ship-building, printing, food processing, banking, and insurance. Art galleries include Rijksmuseum, Stedelijk, Vincent Van Gogh Museum, and Rembrandt house. Notable also are the Royal Palace (1655), and the Anne Frank house.

AMSTERDAM is a beguiling[®] capital, a compact mix of the provincial and the cosmopolitan. It has a welcoming attitude towards visitors, and a uniquely youthful orientation[®]. For many, however, its world-class museums and galleries notably the Rijksmuseum, with its collection of seventeenth-century Dutch paintings, and the Van Gogh Museum are reason enough to visit.

As the name suggests, Amsterdam was founded on a dam on the river Amstel, in the thirteenth century. During the Reformation it rose in stature, taking trade from Antwerp and becoming a haven for its religious refugees. Having shaken off the yoke of the Spanish, the city went from strength to strength in the seventeenth century, becoming the center of a vast trading empire with colonies in southeast Asia. Amsterdam accommodated its expansion

① beguiling 消遣性的

② youthful orientation 以青年人为中心

⁸

with the cobweb^{\square} of canals that gives the city its distinctive and elegant shape today.

Come the 1700s, Amsterdam went into gentle decline, re-emerging as a fashionable focus for the alternative movements of the 1960s. Despite an Eighties backlash, the city still fulfils this role with its buzz of open-air summer events, intimate clubs and bars, and relaxed attitude to soft drugs. Above all, Amsterdam remains one of Europe's best cities simply to be.

Old South and the Major Museums

Immediately south of Leidseplein, the Vondelpark is the city's most enticing park, named after the seventeenth-century Dutch poet Joost van der Vondel and a regular forum for drama and other performance arts on summer weekends, when young Amsterdam flocks here to meet friends, laze by the lake and listen to music in June, July and August bands give free concerts here every Sunday at 2 pm. Southeast of the park is one of Amsterdam's better-heeled residential districts, with designer shops and delis[®] along chic[®] P.C. Hooftstraat and Van Baerlestraat and some of the city's major museums grouped around the grassy wedge of Museumplein.

① cobweb 蜘蛛网 ② delis 熟食店 ③ chic 别致的